NOTE XIV.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HELOTA FROM SUMATRA

BY

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During my recent visit to Paris Mr. Ant. Grouvelle has had the courtesy to offer me from his collection a unique specimen of a very interesting new species of the genus *Helota.* This specimen, a female, was captured by Mr. Bouchard, one of his correspondents, in the mountainous regions of Palembang (Sumatra). At the request of Mr. Grouvelle I dedicate this species to its fortunate discoverer, calling it

Helota Bouchardi.

It is closely allied to *Helota immaculata* Rits.[1]), from Burma, having likewise the elytra immaculate, but it differs by the finer punctuation, blue colour of the elytra without lateral coppery streak, and pale coloured apical half of the tibiae which are moreover shorter and thicker in the new species; finally, the anterior tibiae are less strongly curved in the female of *Bouchardi.*

Length 7,5 mm. — Shining; upper surface of the head bright metallic green, the antennae dark pitchy, paler at the base, the first joint with a metallic green spot at the tip in front; the pronotum at the sides pale testace-

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1) Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXX, 1891, p. 895.

ous, along the middle a broad infuscate streak with a bright metallic green lustre, the margins of the pronotum pitchy; the scutellum dark green; the elytra steel-blue with a metallic green hue along the suture and lateral margins. — The undersurface is pale testaceous, with the exception of the head which is metallic green in the middle, black at the lateral portions (the throat however is testaceous), and the lateral margins of the prosternum and the elytral epipleurae which are pitchy; the legs are pale testaceous with the tip of the femora and the smaller basal half of the tibiae metallic green; the extreme tip of the tibiae and the tarsi are pitchy.

Head finely punctured, remotely in the middle, more densely near the eyes and on the clypeus, especially on the latter; the punctuation on the black lateral portions of the undersurface is dense, on the metallic green middle portion only a few very large punctures are present.

Prothorax somewhat broader than long and somewhat narrower in front than at the base, the sides slightly and regularly curved, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the front margin curved backwards, the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute; the punctuation on the pronotum is fine and remote on the middle, stronger and denser on the testaceous lateral portions; the lateral margins are flattened, their edgings turned upwards and indistinctly crenulate. The scutellum is transverse and impunctate. The sides of the sterna are remotely punctured.

Elytra parallel, their apices rather narrowly and separately rounded, their lateral margins flattened, with upturned edgings; each elytron with ten rows of fine punctures which in the rows are very close together; the interstices are flat and extremely finely punctured.

The sides of the abdomen are very finely punctured. The apical ventral segment is broadly subtruncate posteriorly.

The femora are finely, the tibiae more strongly punctured; the tibiae are short and thick, those of the anterior pair of legs slightly curved; the tarsi are short and thick.

Hab. The mountainous regions of Palembang: Sumatra (Bouchard). — One female specimen in the Leyden Museum.

Besides *Helota Bouchardi*, only two species of the genus are as yet known from Sumatra, viz. *Helota Virgorsi* M. L. and *Helota brevis* Rits. Of the latter, originally described from Borneo, the Leyden Museum has received from Mr. J. L. Weyers a male specimen, captured by him at Indrapoera.

Leyden Museum, October 1896.